

## Research

## Open Access

**Intensive insulin therapy does not alter the inflammatory response in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting: a randomized controlled trial [ISRCTN95608630]**Cornelia W Hoedemaekers<sup>1</sup>, Peter Pickkers<sup>1</sup>, Mihai G Netea<sup>2</sup>, Marcel van Deuren<sup>2</sup> and Johannes G Van der Hoeven<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Intensive Care, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Geert Grooteplein 10, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands<sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Geert Grooteplein 10, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Corresponding author: Cornelia W Hoedemaekers, C.Hoedemaekers@ic.umcn.nl

Received: 26 Aug 2005 Revisions requested: 23 Sep 2005 Revisions received: 6 Oct 2005 Accepted: 21 Oct 2005 Published: 16 Nov 2005

*Critical Care* 2005, **9**:R790-R797 (DOI 10.1186/cc3911)This article is online at: <http://ccforum.com/content/9/6/R790>© 2005 Hoedemaekers *et al.*; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.**Abstract**

**Introduction** Strict control of plasma glucose in diabetic and non-diabetic patients has been shown to improve outcome in several clinical settings. There is extensive evidence that glucose can stimulate the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  and IL-6, with no effect on the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10. We hypothesized that strict glucose regulation results in a change in cytokine balance from a pro-inflammatory state to a more balanced anti-inflammatory condition. In a randomized controlled trial we studied the effect of strict glycemic control on the local and systemic pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory balance in non-diabetic patients undergoing elective coronary artery bypass grafting with cardiopulmonary bypass.

**Methods** After surgery patients were randomly assigned to intensive insulin therapy (blood glucose between 80 and 110 mg/dl) or conventional insulin therapy (blood glucose less than 200 mg/dl). At 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24 hours after admission to the intensive care unit, plasma samples and samples from the mediastinal drains were obtained. We measured the

concentrations of the pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 and the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

**Results** Both patient groups were comparable in demographics, clinical characteristics and peri-operative data. In the intensive treatment group, glucose levels were significantly lower than in the conventionally treated group. No differences were found between both groups in the concentrations of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and IL-10 in plasma samples or in fluid draining the mediastinal cavity. Levels of IL-6 and IL-10 were significantly higher in mediastinal fluid samples than in plasma samples, suggesting a compartmentalized production of cytokines.

**Conclusion** The protective effect of intensive insulin therapy in patients after cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass is not related to a change in cytokine balance from a pro-inflammatory to an anti-inflammatory pattern. Systemic cytokine levels are not representative of the local inflammatory response.

**Introduction**

Strict glycemic control is increasingly recognized as an important goal in a broad spectrum of critically ill patients, even in the absence of pre-existing diabetes. After myocardial infarction, stress hyperglycemia is associated with an increased risk of in-hospital mortality in both diabetic and non-diabetic patients and increases the risk of congestive heart failure or cardiogenic shock in patients without diabetes [1]. The DIG-AMI study demonstrated that rapid improvement of metabolic

control in diabetic patients with myocardial infarction improves short-term and long-term outcome [2,3]. Intensive insulin therapy is thought to increase the success rate of thrombolysis and preserves myocardial function [4,5]. The recently published DIGAMI 2 trial failed to support the hypothesis that insulin treatment improves survival and morbidity in diabetic patients after myocardial infarction, possibly because the target blood glucose levels in the treatment group were never reached [6]. However, this trial confirmed that glucose is a

strong and independent factor of long-term mortality in these patients. In cardiac surgery patients, hyperglycemia was found to be an independent post-operative risk factor for the development of hyperlactatemia and associated with increased morbidity and mortality [7,8]. A meta-analysis of all randomized studies using glucose-insulin-potassium therapy in cardiac surgery patients indicated that such therapy might considerably improve post-operative recovery of contractile function and reduce the incidence of atrial arrhythmias [9]. Some studies even show a survival benefit [10]. In critically ill patients in a surgical intensive care unit (ICU), maintenance of blood glucose levels between 80 and 110 mg/dl resulted in a 42% reduction in mortality compared with conventional treatment aiming at blood glucose levels between 180 and 200 mg/dl [11]. More than 60% of the patients in this study had also recently had cardiac surgery.

How strict control of blood glucose reduces morbidity and mortality is unknown, but the mechanism may be related either to a direct effect of normalization of hyperglycemia or to the concomitantly higher insulin levels. *Post hoc* multivariate logistic regression analysis of the study by van den Berghe *et al.* suggests that the lowered blood glucose level rather than the insulin dose is related to the reduction in mortality [12,13]. In this study [11] septic patients showed the largest reduction in mortality, suggesting that strict glucose regulation might influence the inflammatory response.

Hyperglycemia has a strong impact on host defense. Acute, short-term hyperglycemia affects all major components of innate immunity [14]. Neutrophil activity is reduced, leading to decreased chemotaxis, decreased phagocytosis, decreased bacterial killing and overproduction of free radicals [15-17]. In addition to changes in cellular function, other components of the innate immune response contribute to the pro-inflammatory state in hyperglycemia. *In vitro*, human monocytes show a glucose-dependent increase in tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  and IL-6 production [18-20]. Healthy volunteers have an increase in the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-18 when the plasma glucose level is acutely raised by glucose infusion while endogenous insulin secretion is blocked with octreotide [21]. Patients with hyperglycemia on admission to the ICU had increased levels of IL-6 and IL-10, although after multivariate analysis only IL-6 was associated with hyperglycemia [22].

Studies of cytokine responses in critically ill patients are potentially confounded by the absence of a well-defined time of onset and differences in the etiology and severity of the disease. Cardiac surgery is associated with the development of a systemic inflammatory reaction with increased cytokine concentrations. Inflammation after cardiac surgery is believed to be caused mainly by contact of blood with the artificial surface of the extracorporeal circuit, and also by ischemia-reperfusion injury, and the operative trauma [23,24]. It has been sug-

gested that the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines into the circulation is important in the pathogenesis of post-operative myocardial dysfunction [25-28]. We studied the effect of strict glycemic control on the local and systemic pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine balance in cardiac surgery patients after cardiopulmonary bypass. We considered cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass to be a suitable clinical model of inflammation with a well-defined preset time of onset and etiology of the insult, in contrast to other clinical models of inflammation such as sepsis. We hypothesized that strict glucose regulation modulates cytokine production in these patients, leading to a shift toward a more anti-inflammatory pattern [29].

## Methods

### Study population

We performed a randomized controlled trial in non-diabetic patients undergoing elective coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The local Institutional Review Board approved the protocol. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient on the day before surgery. All patients aged 18 years or older scheduled for elective CABG were eligible for the study. Patients were excluded if they had a history of diabetes, fasting blood glucose levels above 100 mg/dl on the day before surgery, myocardial infarction within 4 weeks before surgery, cardiogenic shock or renal failure (serum creatinine level above 1.7 mg/dl). Patients were also excluded if they had used any medication within 4 weeks before surgery known to modulate the inflammatory response (for example non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or steroids) or when there were clinical signs of infection or inflammatory disease. The use of low-dose salicylates was allowed. Patients undergoing off-pump cardiac surgery were excluded. During surgery no blood glucose concentrations were measured, and none of the patients received insulin before admission to the ICU. Cardiopulmonary bypass was performed with a priming solution containing gelatin (Gelofusine®), mannitol, albumin, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub> and heparin. After weaning from cardiopulmonary bypass, patients were given protamine to neutralize the heparin. Heparin antagonization was identical in both groups.

### Study design

Patients were randomly assigned to receive intensive or conventional treatment. Assignments to the treatment groups were made with the use of sealed envelopes. In the intensive treatment group, patients received insulin (Actrapid HM; Novo Nordisk, Copenhagen, Denmark) intravenously to maintain blood glucose levels between 80 and 110 mg/dl. In the conventional treatment group, insulin therapy was given when blood glucose levels exceeded 200 mg/dl. Similarly to the trial by van den Berghe *et al.* [11], treatment started immediately on admission to the ICU. Blood glucose levels were measured hourly and adjusted according to a nomogram based on the study by van den Berghe *et al.* [11]. On admission, all patients were infused continuously with 3.75 g of intravenous glucose

**Table 1****Baseline characteristics of patients**

Characteristic	Conventional treatment ( <i>n</i> = 10)	Intensive treatment ( <i>n</i> = 10)	<i>p</i>
Male sex, number (%)	8 (80)	10 (100)	
Age, years	63.2 ± 6.6	65.2 ± 8.7	0.57
Body mass index	26.4 ± 3.1	28.4 ± 4.1	0.23
Duration of operation, minutes	181 ± 52	160 ± 34	0.31
Time on cardiopulmonary bypass, minutes	90 ± 30	83 ± 27	0.57
Blood glucose on admission, mg/dl	96.7 ± 19.6	113.3 ± 14.9	0.05
Parsonnet score	3.0 ± 4.2	5.5 ± 4.2	0.20
APACHE II score	9.2 ± 2.7	9.0 ± 3.4	0.88

Values are means ± SD. APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation.

per hour. Blood samples for the measurement of systemic cytokine concentration and drain samples from the mediastinal cavity (local cytokine release) were taken on arrival in the ICU and at 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24 hours after admission.

**Cytokine analysis**

Blood and samples from the tubes draining the mediastinal cavity were immediately centrifuged for 15 minutes at 2,000 *g* at 4°C, and serum and supernatants were stored at -80°C until measurement in a single batch. Concentrations of TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-10 were measured in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions with a commercial sandwich-type enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (PeliKine; Sanquin, Amsterdam, The Netherlands).

**Statistical analysis**

Power calculation was based on clinically relevant changes in serum IL-6 levels. In previous studies a standard deviation of 14 to 16% of baseline values was found [30-32]. An insulin-mediated decrease of 15% in IL-6 or a 15% increase in IL-10 was considered to indicate a clinically relevant change in the pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory balance. With an estimated SD of 15% and a significance level  $\alpha$  of 0.05, a sample size of nine patients per group was calculated to reach a power of 90%. We therefore included 10 patients per group in the present study. Changes in cytokine levels over time were analyzed with one-way analysis of variance. Differences between groups were analyzed with two-way analysis of variance.  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. All data are expressed as median (interquartile range unless otherwise stated).

**Results****Study population**

A total of 20 patients were enrolled in the study. The clinical and demographic characteristics of the two groups at randomization are shown in Table 1. No differences were found with respect to age, body mass index, duration of operation or time on cardiopulmonary bypass. No major perioperative com-

plications were reported. APACHE (Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation) II and Parsonnet scores were comparable on arrival in the ICU. Blood glucose levels on admission were slightly higher in the intensive treatment group than in the conventional treatment group (mean ± SD 114.4 ± 15.1 versus 97.6 ± 19.8 mg/dl;  $p = 0.05$ ).

No major complications occurred during the post-operative stay in any of the patients. Post-operative time on the ventilator and the time in the ICU were comparable in both groups (Table 2). Both groups had similar increases in creatinine kinase levels as a global measure of tissue damage. Equal amounts of erythrocyte and platelet transfusions were administered in both treatment arms.

**Blood glucose control**

In the intensive treatment group all patients required exogenous insulin, whereas in the conventionally treated group only one patient received a low dose of insulin when blood glucose exceeded 200 mg/dl (Figure 1a). Blood glucose levels were significantly lower in the intensive treatment group than in the conventional treatment group ( $p < 0.003$ ) (Figure 1b). Hypoglycemia (defined as a blood glucose level of 40 mg/dl or less) did not occur in any of the patients. The rise in mean glucose levels in the placebo group, together with the escalating insulin dosage in the strict control group, suggests increasing insulin resistance after surgery. This may be explained by increasing catecholamine concentrations, because the increased glucose levels coincided with tapering of the anesthetic agents. Hemodynamic parameters such as blood pressure, heart rate, urine production and administration of inotropic agents were comparable between the groups (data not shown).

**TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-10 concentration in serum**

Systemic concentration of TNF-α did not change statistically during the first post-operative day (data not shown). IL-6 increased post-operatively with maximum values 2 to 4 hours after admission ( $p < 0.001$ ), followed by a gradual decline

**Table 2****Post-operative data**

Event	Conventional treatment (n = 10)	Intensive treatment (n = 10)	p
Time between end of surgery and admission to the ICU, minutes	11.4 ± 7.7	18.4 ± 9.1	0.10
Time in ICU, hours	20.3 ± 2.5	22.1 ± 1.8	0.09
Time on ventilator, hours	9.8 ± 4.6	11.2 ± 6.6	0.65
Creatinine kinase, U/l			
On admission	342 ± 371	273 ± 171	0.60
At 16 hours after admission	649 ± 483	684 ± 499	0.88
Erythrocyte transfusion, units	1.67 ± 1.5	1.10 ± 0.88	0.32
Platelet transfusion, units	0.63 ± 0.74	0.33 ± 0.50	0.35

Values are means ± SD. ICU, intensive care unit.

(Figure 2a). The anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was increased on admission and showed a second peak at 12 hours after admission ( $p = 0.002$ ) (Figure 2b). No differences were found between the conventional and intensive treatment group with regard to the pattern and levels of systemic cytokine production. The ratio of IL-6 to IL-10 increased in the first hours with a maximum at 2 hours after admission ( $p < 0.001$ ) and showed a rapid decline afterwards (Figure 2c).

#### **TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and IL-10 concentration in samples from the mediastinal cavity**

Cytokines were measured in fluids from the mediastinal drains. IL-6 levels from the mediastinal cavity increased and reached a maximum at 8 hours after admission ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Figure 3a). Levels of IL-6 in the tubes draining the mediastinal cavity were about 1,000-fold higher than the values measured in blood. IL-10 concentrations showed a peak at 12 hours after admission ( $p < 0.001$ ) and were about 10 times higher in the samples from the mediastinum than in the systemic levels (Figure 3b). No differences were found in the mediastinal levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and IL-10 between the treatment groups. The IL-6/IL-10 ratio had a peak at 4 hours after admission, followed by a second rise at 12 hours after admission ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Figure 3c).

#### **Discussion**

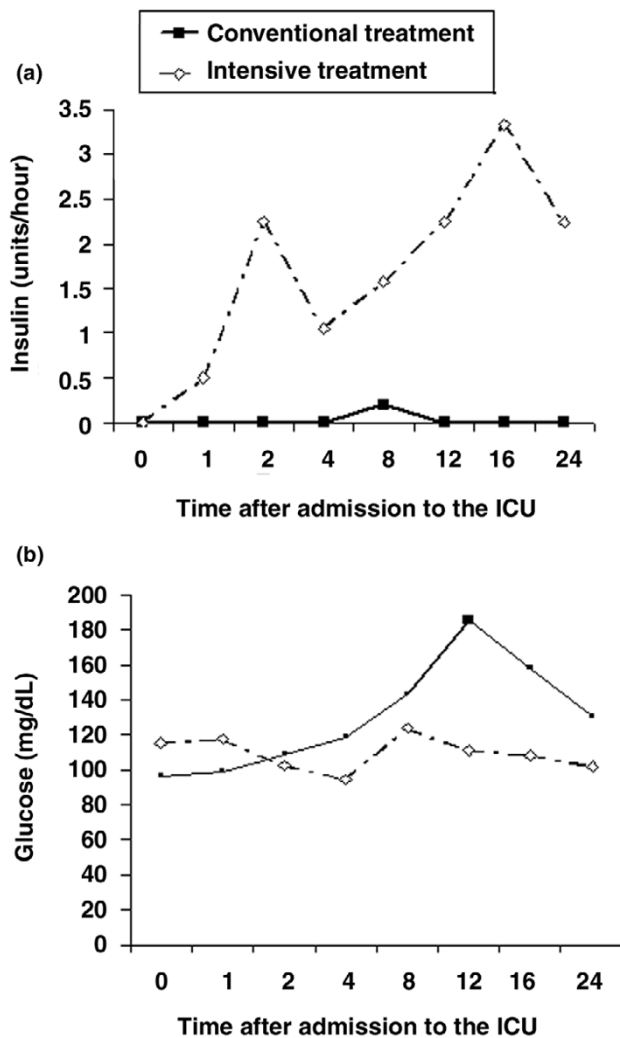
The main conclusion from the present study is that strict glucose regulation does not alter cytokine concentrations in the plasma and in the mediastinal cavity in patients after CABG. Strict glucose control also had no effect on activation of the terminal complement complex or leukocyte numbers (data not shown). These results suggest that the beneficial effect of intensive insulin therapy in patients after cardiac surgery is not mediated by changes in cytokine balance.

The beneficial effects of strict glucose control in the study by van den Berghe *et al.* [11] are supported by a study in diabetic patients undergoing cardiac surgery in which continuous insu-

lin therapy reduced the risks of death and wound infections by 57% and 66%, respectively [33]. Multivariate logistic regression analysis has shown that the beneficial effects of strict glucose control in the study by van den Berghe *et al.* [11] was related mainly to an improvement in dyslipidemia [34]. However, this *post hoc* analysis included only patients admitted for 7 days or longer and is therefore clearly different from our uncomplicated CABG patients. It is nevertheless possible that the pro-inflammatory effects of increased fatty acid levels also have a role in acute illness. Infusion of triglycerides in healthy volunteers acutely increased NF- $\kappa$ B binding activity and p65 expression in circulating monocytes [35]. Activation of NF- $\kappa$ B induces an inflammatory response by the increased transcription of genes that are involved in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and adhesion molecules. Fatty acids might therefore be involved in an acute increase in the inflammatory response. Short-term effects of lipid modulation on morbidity have also been shown in the Myocardial Ischemia Reduction with Aggressive Cholesterol Lowering (MIRACL) study [36]. In this multicentre trial, patients with unstable angina pectoris or non-Q-wave myocardial infarction treated with atorvastatin had a lower mortality, lower incidence of recurrent ischemia, non-fatal myocardial infarction and cardiac arrest than placebo-treated controls. Further analysis of these patients suggests that the beneficial effect of this statin therapy might be related to modulation of the cellular inflammatory response [37].

The second important finding of our study was the compartmentalized cytokine production, with levels of IL-6 and IL-10 that were significantly higher in mediastinal fluid samples than in plasma samples. Compartmentalized cytokine production has been demonstrated in animal models [38,39] and several clinical settings [40-42]. Our results clearly demonstrate local production of cytokines in the mediastinal cavity after cardiac surgery. The myocardium is a major source of cytokines. Sampling of blood from the coronary sinus in patients undergoing

Figure 1

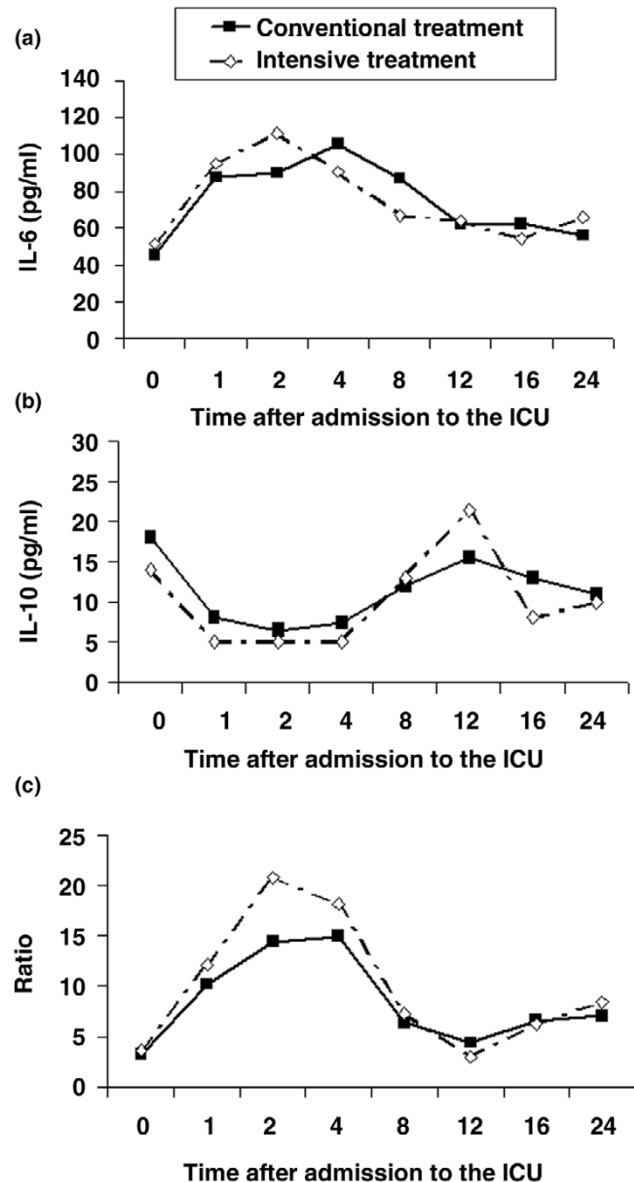


Insulin dosage and glucose concentration are significantly different between the treatment groups. Insulin dosage per hour (a) and glucose concentration in serum (b) in the intensive and conventional treatment group after admission to the intensive care unit. Points are median values.

CABG showed increased levels of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 than in serum [43,44]. In patients with signs of myocardial necrosis the inflammatory response originates from the myocardium itself [45,46].

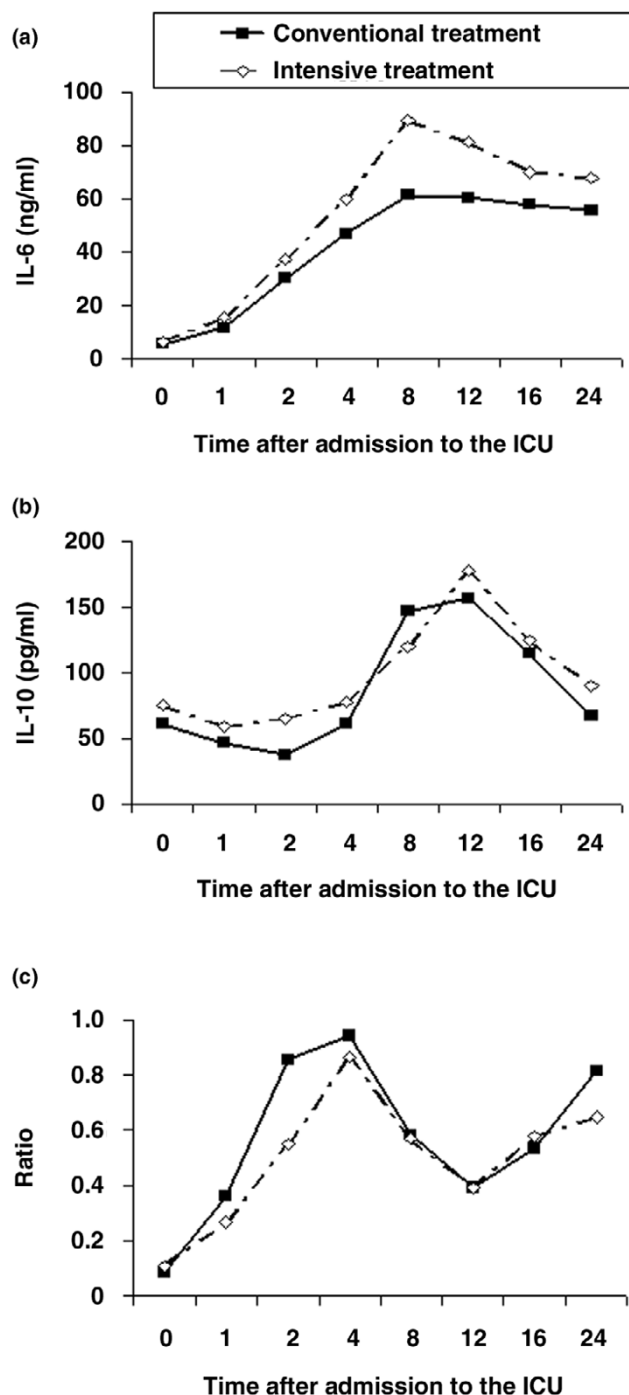
Compartmentalized cytokine production is also suggested in a study in which elective percutaneous coronary intervention with and without cardiopulmonary bypass and cardiopulmonary bypass supported CABG were compared [47]. Patients undergoing CABG had much higher IL-6 levels than those undergoing the other interventions, suggesting that the local surgical trauma contributes more to the inflammatory response than the systemic reaction to cardiopulmonary bypass. Our data, in concordance with these studies, suggest that the

Figure 2



Systemic cytokine concentrations are comparable between the treatment groups. Concentration of IL-6 (a) and IL-10 (b) at different time points after admission to the intensive care unit. (c) The ratio of IL-6 to IL-10 in serum is expressed as arbitrary units. No significant differences are found between both treatment groups. Points are median values.

operative trauma to the myocardium and its surrounding tissues is the major source of cytokine production after cardiac surgery. It is unlikely that the systemic inflammatory response syndrome response elicited by the extracorporeal bypass has a major role because IL-6 and IL-10 production in the mediastinal cavity exceeded systemic production 1,000-fold and 10-fold, respectively. The local operative trauma and possibly ischemia-reperfusion injury is a more likely explanation for the higher local cytokine concentrations. These results also imply

**Figure 3**

Cytokine production is highly compartmentalized. Concentration of IL-6 (a) and IL-10 (b) in mediastinal fluid at different time points after admission to the intensive care unit. (c) The ratio of IL-6 to IL-10 in mediastinal fluid is expressed as arbitrary units. No significant differences are found between both treatment groups. IL-6 and IL-10 levels are significantly higher in the mediastinal fluid samples than in plasma samples, indicating local production. Points are median values.

that studies trying to unravel the mechanisms underlying the effect of glucose and insulin on inflammatory processes should preferably take place in the compartment of interest. In this context it would be interesting to study cytokine concentrations in the coronary sinus under various conditions.

Our results are in conflict with several other studies showing that hyperglycemia increases the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines [21,22]. Although differences between glucose levels in the two treatment groups were highly significant, hyperglycemia in the conventionally treated patients was milder than in several other studies and this might have resulted in an impaired trigger for the immune system to change the balance. As a result of modern peri-operative techniques, the systemic inflammatory response syndrome induced by surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass was relatively mild, as is reflected by relatively low APACHE II scores in both groups. In the study by van den Berghe *et al.* [11] the largest reduction in mortality was found in patients with multiple organ failure and sepsis. In septic patients the systemic inflammatory response results in very high concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines. It might be that under these circumstances strict glucose control can shift the cytokine balance toward a more anti-inflammatory pattern.

One might speculate that the timing, duration and dosage of insulin could have influenced the results of this study. Instituting insulin therapy before admission to the ICU would probably not have changed the cytokine balance, because median blood glucose levels on admission were within the target range of insulin treatment, and blood glucose levels became different between the groups only after 4 hours of treatment. It is unlikely that insulin treatment beyond the first 24 hours would have influenced the cytokine balance significantly, because after the first 18 hours glucose levels started to normalize in the control group, and cytokine concentrations are known to decline rapidly after the first day of surgery. Because the beneficial effects of post-operative glucose control are most probably related to lowered blood glucose levels rather than the insulin dose, it is not to be expected that increasing levels of insulin will change the inflammatory response [12,13].

## Conclusion

Strict glucose regulation in acute and critically ill diabetic and non-diabetic patients reduces morbidity and mortality in several clinical settings. The exact mechanisms underlying these acute beneficial effects of intensive insulin therapy remain unknown. Our study shows that a change in balance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines does not explain the beneficial effects seen in ICU patients after cardiac surgery. The importance of a compartmentalized cytokine production implicates that studies that focus on systemic effects of glucose and insulin should be interpreted with caution.

**Key messages**

- The beneficial effects of strict glucose control cannot be explained by a change in cytokine balance.
- Cytokine production in patients after cardiac surgery is highly compartmentalized.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Authors' contributions**

CH coordinated the clinical study. All authors participated in the design of the study and writing of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors wish to thank Tijn Bouw, Leen van't Sand, Olof Moesker and Trees Janssen for excellent technical assistance.

**References**

1. Capes SE, Hunt D, Malmberg K, Gerstein HC: **Stress hyperglycaemia and increased risk of death after myocardial infarction in patients with and without diabetes: a systematic overview.** *Lancet* 2000, **355**:773-778.
2. Malmberg K, Ryden L, Efendic S, Herlitz J, Nicol P, Waldenström A, Wedel H, Welin L: **Randomized trial of insulin-glucose infusion followed by subcutaneous insulin treatment in diabetic patients with acute myocardial infarction (DIGAMI study): effects on mortality at 1 year.** *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995, **26**:57-65.
3. Malmberg K: **Prospective randomised study of intensive insulin treatment on long term survival after acute myocardial infarction in patients with diabetes mellitus. DIGAMI (Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction) Study Group.** *BMJ* 1997, **314**:1512-1515.
4. Iwasaka T, Takahashi N, Nakamura S, Sugiura T, Tarumi N, Kimura Y, Okubo N, Taniguchi H, Matsui Y, Inada M: **Residual left ventricular pump function after acute myocardial infarction in NIDDM patients.** *Diabetes Care* 1992, **15**:1522-1526.
5. Malmberg K, Norhammar A, Wedel H, Ryden L: **Glycometabolic state at admission: important risk marker of mortality in conventionally treated patients with diabetes mellitus and acute myocardial infarction: long-term results from the Diabetes and Insulin-Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction (DIGAMI) study.** *Circulation* 1999, **99**:2626-2632.
6. Malmberg K, Ryden L, Wedel H, Birkeland K, Bootsma A, Dickstein K, Efendic S, Fisher M, Hamsten A, Herlitz J, et al.: **Intense metabolic control by means of insulin in patients with diabetes mellitus and acute myocardial infarction (DIGAMI 2): effects on mortality and morbidity.** *Eur Heart J* 2005, **26**:650-661.
7. Gandhi GY, Nuttall GA, Abel MD, Mullany CJ, Schaff HV, Williams BA, Schrader LM, Rizza RA, McMahon MM: **Intraoperative hyperglycemia and perioperative outcomes in cardiac surgery patients.** *Mayo Clin Proc* 2005, **80**:862-866.
8. Maillet JM, Le Besnerais P, Cantoni M, Nataf P, Ruffenach A, Lessana A, Brodaty D: **Frequency, risk factors, and outcome of hyperlactatemia after cardiac surgery.** *Chest* 2003, **123**:1361-1366.
9. Bothe W, Olschewski M, Beyersdorf F, Doenst T: **Glucose-insulin-potassium in cardiac surgery: a meta-analysis.** *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004, **78**:1650-1657.
10. Lazar HL, Chipkin SR, Fitzgerald CA, Bao Y, Cabral H, Apstein CS: **Tight glycemic control in diabetic coronary artery bypass graft patients improves perioperative outcomes and decreases recurrent ischemic events.** *Circulation* 2004, **109**:1497-1502.
11. van den Berghe G, Wouters P, Weekers F, Verwaest C, Bruyninckx F, Schetz M, Vlasselaers D, Ferdinande P, Lauwers P, Bouillon R: **Intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill patients.** *N Engl J Med* 2001, **345**:1359-1367.
12. Finney SJ, Zekveld C, Elia A, Evans TW: **Glucose control and mortality in critically ill patients.** *JAMA* 2003, **290**:2041-2047.
13. van den Berghe G, Wouters PJ, Bouillon R, Weekers F, Verwaest C, Schetz M, Vlasselaers D, Ferdinande P, Lauwers P: **Outcome benefit of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill: insulin dose versus glycemic control.** *Crit Care Med* 2003, **31**:359-366.
14. Turina M, Fry DE, Polk HC Jr: **Acute hyperglycemia and the innate immune system: clinical, cellular, and molecular aspects.** *Crit Care Med* 2005, **33**:1624-1633.
15. Alexiewicz JM, Kumar D, Smogorzewski M, Klin M, Massry SG: **Polymorphonuclear leukocytes in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: abnormalities in metabolism and function.** *Ann Intern Med* 1995, **123**:919-924.
16. Bagdade JD, Root RK, Bulger RJ: **Impaired leukocyte function in patients with poorly controlled diabetes.** *Diabetes* 1974, **23**:9-15.
17. Delamatre M, Maugeudre D, Moreno M, Le Goff MC, Allanic H, Genetet B: **Impaired leukocyte functions in diabetic patients.** *Diabet Med* 1997, **14**:29-34.
18. de Galan BE, Netea MG, Smits P, van der Meer JW: **Hypoglycaemia downregulates endotoxin-induced production of tumour necrosis factor-alpha, but does not affect IL-1beta, IL-6, or IL-10.** *Cytokine* 2003, **22**:71-76.
19. Hancu N, Netea MG, Baciul I: **High glucose concentrations increase the tumor necrosis factor-alpha production capacity by human peripheral blood mononuclear cells.** *Rom J Physiol* 1998, **35**:325-330.
20. Morohoshi M, Fujisawa K, Uchimura I, Numano F: **Glucose-dependent interleukin 6 and tumor necrosis factor production by human peripheral blood monocytes in vitro.** *Diabetes* 1996, **45**:954-959.
21. Esposito K, Nappo F, Marfella R, Giugliano G, Giugliano F, Ciotola M, Quagliaro L, Ceriello A, Giugliano D: **Inflammatory cytokine concentrations are acutely increased by hyperglycemia in humans: role of oxidative stress.** *Circulation* 2002, **106**:2067-2072.
22. Wasmuth HE, Kunz D, Graf J, Stanzel S, Purucker EA, Koch A, Gartung C, Heintz B, Gressner AM, Matern S, Lammert F: **Hyperglycemia at admission to the intensive care unit is associated with elevated serum concentrations of interleukin-6 and reduced ex vivo secretion of tumor necrosis factor-alpha.** *Crit Care Med* 2004, **32**:1109-1114.
23. Cremer J, Martin M, Redl H, Bahrami S, Abraham C, Graeter T, Haverich A, Schlag G, Borst HG: **Systemic inflammatory response syndrome after cardiac operations.** *Ann Thorac Surg* 1996, **61**:1714-1720.
24. Oudemans-van Straaten HM, Jansen PG, Hoek FJ, van Deventer SJ, Sturk A, Stoutenbeek CP, Tytgat GN, Wildevuur CR, Eysman L: **Intestinal permeability, circulating endotoxin, and postoperative systemic responses in cardiac surgery patients.** *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth* 1996, **10**:187-194.
25. Abe K, Nishimura M, Sakakibara T: **Interleukin-6 and tumour necrosis factor during cardiopulmonary bypass.** *Can J Anaesth* 1994, **41**:876-877.
26. Cain BS, Meldrum DR, Dinarello CA, Meng X, Joo KS, Banerjee A, Harken AH: **Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-1beta synergistically depress human myocardial function.** *Crit Care Med* 1999, **27**:1309-1318.
27. Hall RI, Smith MS, Rocker G: **The systemic inflammatory response to cardiopulmonary bypass: pathophysiological, therapeutic, and pharmacological considerations.** *Anesth Analg* 1997, **85**:766-782.
28. Hennein HA, Ebba H, Rodriguez JL, Merrick SH, Keith FM, Bronstein MH, Leung JM, Mangano DT, Greenfield LJ, Rankin JS: **Relationship of the proinflammatory cytokines to myocardial ischemia and dysfunction after uncomplicated coronary revascularization.** *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1994, **108**:626-635.
29. Pickkers P, Hoedemaekers A, Netea MG, de Galan BE, Smits P, van der Hoeven JG, van Deuren M: **Hypothesis: normalisation of cytokine dysbalance explains the favourable effects of strict glucose regulation in the critically ill.** *Neth J Med* 2004, **62**:143-150.

30. Fillinger MP, Rassias AJ, Guyre PM, Sanders JH, Beach M, Pahl J, Watson RB, Whalen PK, Yeo KT, Yeager MP: **Glucocorticoid effects on the inflammatory and clinical responses to cardiac surgery.** *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth* 2002, **16**:163-169.
31. Mazzone A, Gianetti J, Picano E, Bevilacqua S, Zucchelli G, Biagini A, Glauber M: **Correlation between inflammatory response and markers of neuronal damage in coronary revascularization with and without cardiopulmonary bypass.** *Perfusion* 2003, **18**:3-8.
32. Weerwind PW, Maessen JG, van Tits LJ, Stad RK, Fransen EJ, de Jong DS, Penn OC: **Influence of Duraflo II heparin-treated extracorporeal circuits on the systemic inflammatory response in patients having coronary bypass.** *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1995, **110**:1633-1641.
33. Furnary AP, Wu Y, Bookin SO: **Effect of hyperglycemia and continuous intravenous insulin infusions on outcomes of cardiac surgical procedures: the Portland Diabetic Project.** *Endocr Pract* 2004, **10 Suppl 2**:21-33.
34. Mesotten D, Swinnen JV, Vanderhoydonc F, Wouters PJ, van den Berghe G: **Contribution of circulating lipids to the improved outcome of critical illness by glycemic control with intensive insulin therapy.** *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004, **89**:219-226.
35. Tripathy D, Mohanty P, Dhindsa S, Syed T, Ghanim H, Aljada A, Dandona P: **Elevation of free fatty acids induces inflammation and impairs vascular reactivity in healthy subjects.** *Diabetes* 2003, **52**:2882-2887.
36. Schwartz GG, Olsson AG, Ezekowitz MD, Ganz P, Oliver MF, Waters D, Zeiher A, Chaitman BR, Leslie S, Stern T, Myocardial Ischemia Reduction with Aggressive Cholesterol Lowering (MIRACL) Study Investigators: **Effects of atorvastatin on early recurrent ischemic events in acute coronary syndromes: the MIRACL study: a randomized controlled trial.** *JAMA* 2001, **285**:1711-1718.
37. Olsson AG, Schwartz GG, Jonasson L, Linderfalk C: **Are early clinical effects of cholesterol lowering mediated through effects on inflammation?** *Acta Physiol Scand* 2002, **176**:147-150.
38. Nelson S, Bagby GJ, Bainton BG, Wilson LA, Thompson JJ, Summer WR: **Compartmentalization of intraalveolar and systemic lipopolysaccharide-induced tumor necrosis factor and the pulmonary inflammatory response.** *J Infect Dis* 1989, **159**:189-194.
39. Tutor JD, Mason CM, Dobard E, Beckerman RC, Summer WR, Nelson S: **Loss of compartmentalization of alveolar tumor necrosis factor after lung injury.** *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994, **149**:1107-1111.
40. Fassbender K, Hodapp B, Rossol S, Bertsch T, Schmeck J, Schutt S, Fritzing M, Horn P, Vajkoczy P, Kreisel S, *et al.*: **Inflammatory cytokines in subarachnoid haemorrhage: association with abnormal blood flow velocities in basal cerebral arteries.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2001, **70**:534-537.
41. Milla JL, Schultz MJ, Williams C, Weverling GJ, Ringrose T, Mackinlay CI, van der Poll T, Garrard CS: **Compartmentalisation of cytokines and cytokine inhibitors in ventilator-associated pneumonia.** *Intensive Care Med* 2004, **30**:68-74.
42. Riese J, Schoolmann S, Denzel C, Herrmann O, Hohenberger W, Haupt W: **Effect of abdominal infections on peritoneal and systemic production of interleukin 6 and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1.** *Shock* 2002, **17**:361-364.
43. Sharma M, Ganguly NK, Chaturvedi G, Thingnam SK, Majumdar S, Suri RK: **Release of pro-inflammatory mediators during myocardial ischemia/reperfusion in coronary artery bypass graft surgery.** *Mol Cell Biochem* 2003, **247**:23-30.
44. Wei M, Kuukasjarvi P, Laurikka J, Pehkonen E, Kaukinen S, Laine S, Tarkka M: **Inflammatory cytokines and soluble receptors after coronary artery bypass grafting.** *Cytokine* 2001, **15**:223-228.
45. Cusack MR, Marber MS, Lambiase PD, Bucknall CA, Redwood SR: **Systemic inflammation in unstable angina is the result of myocardial necrosis.** *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002, **39**:1917-1923.
46. Deliaargyris EN, Raymond RJ, Theoharides TC, Boucher WS, Tate DA, Dehmer GJ: **Sites of interleukin-6 release in patients with acute coronary syndromes and in patients with congestive heart failure.** *Am J Cardiol* 2000, **86**:913-918.
47. Prondzinsky R, Knupfer A, Loppnow H, Redling F, Lehmann DW, Stabenow I, Witthaut R, Unverzagt S, Radke J, Zerkowski HR, Werdan K: **Surgical trauma affects the proinflammatory status after cardiac surgery to a higher degree than cardiopulmonary bypass.** *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2005, **129**:760-766.